THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1253] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By JOHN COURTNEY, Jun.

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1805;

Containing besides the Astronomical calculations, by B. BATES,

JUDGMENT of weather,
Length of days,
Festivals, and other remarkable days,
Officers of the Supreme Executive,
Ditto of the Supreme Courts,
Members of the Privy Council,
Ditto of the Senate,
Ditto House of Delegates,
Correct lists of the time and places of holding the Supreme Courts in Virginia,
District do.——Quarterly do.——County do.
Useful Medical Receipts, for the use of Families,
A variety of pieces on Agriculture,
Specimens of Speech or Speaking,
Curious Advertisement,
ELINOR, A Sentimental Tale,
An account of the Meteors, which appeared in Richmond, April 25th, 1803,
A variety of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c.
The yearly meetings of the people called Quakers,
The Militia,——A number of useful Tables,
Large List of Roads, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and others, will find it an object, to make speedy purchases, as they will be furnished much lower than the customary price, which they have been sold at in this city.

☞ The above Almanack is published on good white paper, and new type; and may be had at the Printing-Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near the Courthouse.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

At a court continued and held for the county of Lancaster, at the court-house, on Friday the 24th day of August, 1804,

William Newby and Richard Newby, adm'rs. of Oswald Newby, dec'd. Plt'ffs. } *In Chancery.*

AGAINST

Job Carter and Ellyson Currie, Def't's.

THIS day came the plaintiffs, by their counsel, and the defendant Job Carter, not having entered his appearance and given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel. It it ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that the defendant Ellyson Currie retain in his hands a sufficiency of the effects of the defendant Job Carter to satisfy the plaintiffs' demands, with the costs of this suit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. J. TOWLES, C.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He says his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the representatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madison county. He says Mr. Craven, in a speculating trip to the Jersies about 16 years ago, died there of the small pox. It was at this time that he eloped from his master's service, and has been travelling about in this state and Maryland ever since, in the several occupations of mill-wright, carpenter and shoemaker—in the two last he was chiefly employed while with Craven. Mr. Craven left two sons—*Michael*, the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they are both alive in Rockingham county. He further says, that his master was intimately acquainted with Maj. M'Dowell, a magistrate who lived within 7 or 8 miles of him.—The representatives of Craven are requested to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered upon payment of fees and this advertisement, by

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.

Richmond, June 20, 1804. law4w

At a meeting of the President and and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thursday October 4th, 1804—

"RESOLVED, That the Bank commence discounts on Tuesday next.

"RESOLVED, That the President, Cashier and other Officers of the Bank, proceed to business on Monday next in the senate room of the Capitol.

"RESOLVED, That it is expected, that any house or firm consisting of more than one person, shall make a declaration of the names and surnames of the persons who compose such firm, and that each of the persons who reside in Richmond or Manchester, composing such firm, shall subscribe the firm book, and insert therein the names of his partner or partners."

J. BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

N. B.—Persons applying for discounts must lodge their Notes at the Bank on the Monday and Thursday of every week. J. B.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

We select the following article, descriptive of the manners of the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope, from a recent publication of Capt. Robert Percival, well known by his account of the island of Ceylon.

"I have already noticed the fondness of the men for smoking tobacco; their whole soul seems indeed entirely given up to that habit. We all know how much it is the custom in Holland; but here it is carried to a still greater excess. The men rise early in the morning, and make their appearance in a loose robe and night cap before their doors; then walk or sit in the porch for an hour or two with a pipe in their mouths, and a slave by their side holding a glass and a small decanter of gin, from which the master every now and then takes his soupkie or glass. Let an Englishman rise ever so early, he will see Mynheer sitting in his stoop or porch, or parading the front of his house in the manner I have described. There are many who get up two or three times in the night, to enjoy a pipe; and so much are they accustomed to this luxury, that they cannot on any account dispense with it. About eight they dress, first smoking their quantum; after which they sit down to breakfast, which generally consists of a quantity of gross food, besides coffee, tea, and fruits of all kinds. They then smoke another pipe, and go about their mercantile concerns till about one o'clock, when dinner commences, which also consists of a quantity of gross and oily dressed meat, with fruit, &c. as a desert. A more particular description of their tables I shall give presently. When they have regaled themselves another hour with their darling pipe, they lie down to their nap, which continues till evening; they then rise, and perhaps take a walk, or pay formal visits, but are always sure to smoke where ever they go. Coffee and gin succeed, accompanied by their pipe till about nine, when supper is introduced, and when that is finished, after another hour's fumigating, they retire to bed, gorged with heavy food, and perhaps destined to spend the remainder of the night with all the horrors arising from indigestion. A continual round of this mode of passing their time sums up the existence of the Dutch colonists of Cape-Town, exhibiting a most lamentable picture of laziness and indolent stupidity. As their education is very limited, refined and polished manners, or any extent of knowledge are not to be expected amongst them. The public schools at the Cape are few; and education never goes beyond a little writing and accompts, merely to qualify them for trade, and to enable them to hold places in the offices of the East India Company.

"The Dutch keep early hours, breakfast at eight o'clock, dine about one, and sup at nine. At each of those meals they have boiled, broiled and roasted meat. At breakfast, besides tea, coffee, and fruits of every kind which this country produces, a boiled leg of mutton, and perhaps a dish of stewed beef is introduced; but so very full of grease, that it disgusts those who are not accustomed to this gross food so early in the day. The tea produced at their tables is very indifferent, and is sweetened with coarse brown sugar. Every cup of tea is generally half filled with flies, which are here extremely troublesome, particularly in the summer season. I would recommend to passengers from India, to bring their own tea and sugar on shore with them. The Dutch have it in their power to get excellent tea from China and the East Indies, yet they have always a very inferior sort. Coffee is much more used, and is tolerably good.

"At dinner and supper their tables are covered with large quantities of meat.—The manner of dressing and cooking it is highly disgusting to an Englishman's palate, being so full of grease, so indifferently and dirtily dressed, and served up by their slave cooks. Though the meat may be good in itself, it is spoiled to us in the cooking, being soaked in stinking grease, or rank oily butter, or oil made from the fat of the sheep's tail. Roasted beef, mutton, venison, fowls, and every substantial dish, are sent to table in this manner. A goose swimming in oil is no uncommon dish; or a piece of veal, roasted to rags, and covered with rancid butter turned into oil, with which the meat, when it gets cold, is quite incrusted. The fowls which are indeed large and excellent, are also spoiled in the dressing. A leg of boiled mutton, which is indeed a standing dish at all their meals, constitutes almost the only meat that an Englishman could eat. This being served up without grease, was my constant dish during my residence here.

"The room they reserve for meals in most houses is the hall, terminating at the end of the passage which leads in from the front doors, and is called the back-hall, from its being thrown so much towards the rear of the building. Those halls are generally lofty and spacious, well adapted to the heat of the climate in summer; though in the winter and cold months, I often wished they had occupied one of the sitting rooms adjoining, as they have no fire places in any of their rooms, and stoves being sparingly used, even in damp and cold weather.

"As soon as breakfast, dinner, or supper is announced on the table, the front doors are locked to prevent interruption, and to let people know they are at meals; if you walk through the streets at those hours, you will not see one Dutch house open. This is an invariable custom at the Cape. After the meat is cleared away, a desert of fruit is placed on the table, consisting of every kind produced at the Cape; oranges, guavoes, pumpkions, melons, peaches, apricots, plumbs, cherries, strawberries, figs, green and dried walnuts, chesnuts, fresh pulled and dried almonds, railins, grapes, &c.; all excellent, and extremely wholesome in this climate.

"As soon as the desert commences, the Dutchmen call for their pipes, hats and spitting vases—and smoke away with a solemnity and gravity that a stranger might imagine to be studied. They will at times sit smoking for a couple of hours with the most stupid composure, nor ever think of stirring, till they are inclined to take their afternoon's nap. This manner of proceeding would in England be thought rude and brutal, but it is the custom here, and indeed is of a piece with the rest of their manners. They prefer a pipe to either the dessert or a cheerful glass; and the pleasures of conversation, from the time a Dutchman's pipe is put into his mouth, are with him altogether at an end. He never speaks a word afterwards, except to call to Africa, Jannara, Februara, (the names they generally give their slaves,) for another pipe of tobacco. All the while they are smoking, they scarcely deign even to look around, seeming to be wrapt up in the most solemn and thoughtful dignity.

"A Dutchman's hat seems nailed to his head, excepting when the meat is on the table; he is hardly ever without it, even in company with ladies. The latter are certainly treated with very little ceremony.—After the first salutation, I have observed of the Dutchmen that they are much more ceremonious towards each other than towards the women. A Dutchman's maxim is that the head is the proper place for the hat."

MAIDSTONE, July 25.

LAW CASE.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

ANN HUNT v. SMITH.

Mr. Garrow stated, that in this case he certainly had not to present persons of high rank or exalted situations in life, nor had the case of a very young lady, who had been romantically enamoured of her lover, and considered the loss of him as the greatest of all possible evils which could happen to this mortal state.—But he had to present to the jury the case of a decent woman keeping a small shop, who complained of a breach of promise of marriage against the defendant, who was a man of her own rank and station in life. Although the parties were neither of them very young, yet he knew that the learned Serjeant on the other side would not contend that a woman at the age of 35 might not fairly look forward to many years of comfort in the matrimonial state. He should prove that the defendant courted her, and solicited her hand in marriage.—To which she gave her consent.—He should also prove, that in consequence of this the defendant himself signed the authority for publishing the banns, as a necessary preliminary to the ceremony. But, however, from some such cause or other, best known to the defendant himself, he thought proper to alter his opinion, and sent a person (no better than his own errand boy) to forbid the banns publicly in the church, having by this disgraced the plaintiff publicly before all her neighbors, and for which by the present action she sought to recover a compensation from the hands of the jury.

The first witness called to prove the plaintiff's case was one John Paterson; he begged he might not be interrupted by questions from the counsel, and he would state the whole affair. He knew the defendant very well—he was a stone cutter, and kept two shops, one at Riverhead, the other at Sunbridge. The plaintiff, the widow Hunt, also lived at Sunbridge, where she kept a grocer's and chandler's shop. In the month of February last, Smith told him that he should marry again, and that he had found a woman that would suit him. The witness told him that if he was not *quite provided*, he also knew a woman whom he conceived would be the very thing for him.—They then proposed to have a pint or two of beer together at Sunbridge, which they did. The witness then observed that he would take him to a shop where he would buy a pennyworth of *sugar candy*, and there he might see the lady herself, of whom he had been speaking. The defendant accordingly went to the shop, but bought a pennyworth of *shag tobacco* instead of sugar candy. He returned shortly to the witness, and told him he had engaged to go back and drink tea with the lady. The witness from this ludicrous manner of telling the story, made the case quite ridiculous, and a parley having ensued between the counsel on the different sides, it was agreed to take a verdict for 10l. which was accordingly done.

The Boston Gazette of the 1st inst. contains the following humourous article—

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

A Great Chance! for a Rare Bargain!

Now landing at Central Wharf, from the schooner *Jefferson*, and for sale at half past 11 o'clock, 50 hhds. LOUISIANA SALT. This being from the summit of the Mountain, it is considered by philosophical judges to be the best place to take it from; and as it is also a part of the 460 hhds. to be distributed through the United States, for the information of the American people, it is of course the first quality: and as it is sold for government, it will be on a liberal credit, provided a liberal price is given. I present my compliments, with the homage of my high respects, to the much honored people, and beg and hope for their votes as elector, and their punctual attendance this day.

HONESTUS SOUTH, Auc'r.

N. B. It is the opinion of the capt. of the said schooner, that if all the mountains should prove as good as the sample he has now brought, the United States will, in the course of one hundred years, receive fifteen millions of *salts*, more or still more prabable, less; and in the same time, he is confident it will cost them fifteen millions of *dollars*, with interest, to get it.

DOCTOR WILSON,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. taw6m

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1804.

☞ "BICKERSTAFF" is received, and shall appear in our next.

DIED—on Monday last at New-Castle, suddenly, of an apoplectic attack while sitting on his horse, Mr. SMITH BLAKEY, of Henrico county.

——, on Tuesday last, in the country, Mr. LISTON TEMPLE, merchant, of this city.

FAIRFIELD RACES—1804.

First Day—2 Mile Heats.

The Sweepstake Purse of $1200, run for on this day, was won by Mr. Selden's bay filly Sting, by Diomed.—There were 7 colts entered, two of which were drawn.

Mr. Selden's b. f. Sting,	2—1—1
Mr. Taylor's b. c. Clearmont,	1—2—2
Dr. Dickson's b. c. Sunbeam,	3—3—dis.
Mr. Harrison's g. f. Virago,	4— dis.
Mr. Bland's b. c. Escape,	dis.

The first heat was run in 3m. 51s.
Second do. 4
Third do. 3 57

Second Day—Jockey Club—$400—4. *m. b.*

Mr. Selden's b. m. Lavinia,	1
Mr. Wyllie's g. h. Mask,	dis.
Mr. Taylor's b. m. Britannia,	dis.
Mr. Mosby's b. h. Diggery,	dis.

Run in 8m. 2s.

Third Day—Proprietor's Purse—$200—3 *m. b.*

Mr. Taylor's b. h. Hamiltonian,	1—1
Mr. Goode's Vir. Snap Dragon,	2—dis.
Mr. Randolph's g. m. ——,	dis.

The first heat was run in 6m. 1s.

Yesterday (the 8th inst.) the great Sweepstakes of $200 each, 15 subscribers, half forfeit, was run for over the Rappahannock Jockey Club course—8 horses only started, and the purse was taken by Mr. J. Carter's filly Caroline. (*Virginia Herald.*)

URBANNA RACES, Sept. 27.—This day 6 colts (3 years old) started, 2 mile heats, for a Sweepstakes of $300; which was won by Mr. Johnston's colt Examiner, entered by captain Syme, of New Castle, in 2 heats—the first heat was run in 4 minutes 2 seconds.

Second Day—4 horses started—mile heats.

Mr. Wormeley, jun'rs. horse Haphazard,	1—dis.
Mr. Deane's mare Crazy Jane,	2—dis.
Mr. Ranson's horse ——,	3—dis.
Mr. Robinson's horse Boxer,	4—1

The second heat Mr. Wormeley's led the way, but by some accident the rider fell. The odds at starting were 10 to 7 on Haphazard. By sportsmen (judges) he is thought to be a horse of as much speed as ever was on the turf, and that no horse ever ran "the Rowley mile" at New Market in so short a time. By the stop watches he run it in a minute and 46 seconds, under hard pull.—The writer witnessed his performance. (*ibid.*)

Imperial Sword.—A Swedish armorer has lately presented to his imperial majesty Napoleon, a sword, at which he has worked for these four years. The following is the description of it.

The handle of the sword represents the head of an Arabian horse, with busts of Mercury and Mars. Upon the branch of the guard, appears the Goddess of Recompence, surrounded by heroes all crowned with laurel wreath, which she shows to six other heroes, that they may merit it.

The blade of the most exquisite beauty and workmanship, damasked and incrusted with an inscription in golden letters, Arabic characters, bears these words: *Thou wilt conquer thy enemies, and will have mercy on the nations of peace.* On the other side of the blade, justice crowned with glory.

The upper ornament of the scabbard is set with fine pearls, fished in the river of Eure Amie in Finland.

The upper ornament represents the Goddess Pallas, seated and leaning against a column, upon which is seen the inscription R. P. F.—beside the column are the victorious banners of the republic. The Goddess is holding in her right hand a buckler, with the bust of Bonaparte; and at her feet is a couched lion.

The second ornament represents Bonaparte, on horseback, surrounded by aids-de-camp uncovered, because they are speaking to Bonaparte.

Upon the ornament, in the middle of the scabbard, Bonaparte is seen mounted upon Neptune's car, and happily arriving from Egypt, to save France.

The upper part of the scabbard represents Bonaparte mounted upon Mercury's car, drawn by four horses and hastening to join the army.

The second part represents the army which ceases to retreat at the arrival of Bonaparte. The third part represents the battle of Marengo. Bonaparte here appears on horseback, in the midst of the fire.

Upon the fourth part the battle continues and terminates with a victory.

The fifth part represents a delicious garden, in the middle of which the hero is seen reposing upon the bosom of the nation, which unknown to him, places a crown upon his head.

Upon the sixth part the hero is seen going out of his tent under the figure of Alexander: the Amazons throw themselves at his feet, begging for peace.

Upon the same piece are seen Hercules and Mars giving each other the hand in token of reconciliation; they are trampling upon discord.

Upon the right side of the upper ornament are seen different trophies of war.

The right side of the scabbard represents parts of the towns and fortresses conquered by Bonaparte.

The lower part of the scabbard represents the preparations for the descent, gun boats, anchors, cables, masts, sails, &c. (*Paris paper.*)

The following are the port charges at Bordeaux, on foreign vessels.

A SHIP OF 200 TONS PAYS

Tonnage and Light-house at 4 francs 60 centimes per ton, F.	920
Passports 24 francs; entry at several offices 30 francs,	54
Harbour master 6 francs; guaging 6 francs,	12
Custom House Officers,	6
Brokerage 1 franc per ton,	200
Francs	1192

Mooring the vessel in the upper harbor, from 15 to 30 francs, according to the weather and tides.

Pilotage from sea to Bordeaux 3 francs per foot the 6 summer months; 3 1-2 francs the 6 winter months.

Pilotage out; any vessel below ten feet pays for ten feet, at 4 francs per foot; to 12 feet and 12 to any draft, 5 francs per foot.

The charges and rates are forwarded by F. L. Wiederholt, partner of L. Menard Bouded, ship broker, under the firm of L. Menard & Wiederholt, ship brokers at Bordeaux, who tender their services in their line to ship owners in the United States.

(☞ Printers in the United States are requested to insert the above.)

HUMOR.

SHEEP STEALING.—The following is related as a fact, as having actually happened some years since in the state of Connecticut. A man in rather indifferent circumstances, surrounded by a large family, being entirely out of meat, had recourse to his neighbor's (a wealthy farmer) sheepfold for relief. The neighbor having a large flock of sheep, did not perceive he had lost any until one of the finest in the flock, very fat, was missing—and counting his sheep, found he had lost several. Unable to account for his extraordinary loss, he resolved a few nights after to watch. About midnight he observed an uncommon disturbance among the sheep, by the sudden appearance of a man dressed in disguise. Curiosity, as well to observe the conduct of the person as to find him out, induced him to lie still. In the flock there was a large ram, with whom, it seems, the man was in the habit of conversing, as if he had been the actual owner of the sheep.—"Well, Mr. Ram," says the nocturnal sheep stealer, "I am come to buy another sheep, have you any more to sell?" Upon which he replied himself, as in the person of the ram, "Yes, I have sheep to sell." By this time the owner of the sheep perceived him to be one of his neighbors. "What will you take for that large fat wether?" says the purchaser. "Four dollars," replies Mr. Ram. "That is a high price," says the man; "but as you are so good as to wait on me for the pay, I think I will take him."—"Well, Mr. Ram," continues the honest sheep buyer, "let us see how many sheep I have bought of you." "If I am not mistaken," says Mr. Ram, "this makes the fifth;" and went on to cast up the amount of the whole; and after giving Mr. Ram a polite invitation to call upon him for his pay, and bidding him a good night, took the wether and led him home, while the owner lay laughing at the novelty of the scene, as highly gratified as if he had received the ample pay for the whole. A few nights afterwards, when he supposed his neighbor was out of mutton, he caught the old ram, tied a small bag under his neck, and placed a piece of paper between his horns, on which he wrote in large letters, I HAVE COME AFTER MY PAY.—Under this line he footed up the amount of the five sheep exactly as the neighbor had done, as before related; he then took the ram to the neighbor's house, where he tied him near his door, and then went home. When the neighbor arose in the morning, he was not a little surprised to find a sheep tied to his own door—but it is beyond words to express his astonishment when he found it was the old ram with whom he had lately been dealing so much in mutton, with his errand on his forehead, and the amount of the five sheep accurately made out, as he had done a few nights before in the person of the ram. Suffice it to say, he obtained the money, and after tying it up nicely in a little bag, and tearing the paper from his horns, set the ram at liberty, who immediately run home, jingling his money as if proud of having accomplished the object of his errand—to the no small gratification of the owner.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, (D.) dated Thursday evening, October 4.

"The great Bayard has regained his seat in the national councils. Federalism is completely triumphant in Delaware. The sun of federalism, tho' obscured for a while by the mists of democracy, has now broke forth in this state with renewed splendor. From the returns already received here, there can be no doubt but that the federal majority in the whole state is 400. Gen. Mitchell is elected governor; James A. Bayard representative to congress, and the legislature is federal. Now let the sage of Monticello tremble. Let him know that the people of Delaware, tho' for a while deceived by his flattery and his promises, are not to be cajoled for ever, but that they will respect the talents and worth of J. A. Bayard, all his opinions to the contrary notwithstanding. There are strong hopes that before many years, the sun of federalism will once more illumine the whole union. New-Hampshire and Delaware are regained; Massachusetts and Connecticut have increased in strength and strong expectations are entertained of Vermont and Rhode-Island. Let the federalists keep up their spirits. Tho' jacobinism has exerted all its arts, still truth will prevail and the people will yet do right."

From the NEW-YORK *Gazette.*

Cato.—Careful as the tools of Mr. Jefferson have been, not to notice (for answer they could not) the pieces in the *Commercial Advertiser*, under the signature of "CATO," they have circulated, and produced a good effect. It is a question now, whether Mr. Clinton will not have the decided preference for President of the United States; and whether even a letter, or pamphlet from *Tom Paine*, to whom Mr. Jefferson wrote a most affectionate invitation to return to this country, would defeat the salutary measure.

The editor of the *Utica Patriot*, in a very judicious and well written piece, approves of the sentiments of Cato, and has added some forcible reasons of his own. "We have," says he, "farther proof of the ambition and dangerous views of Mr. Jefferson, drawn from a consideration that the late alteration of the constitution as relative to the election of President and Vice-President, was projected and carried into effect by his satellites, and it is supposed at his particular instance, for the *sole* purpose of securing to himself the exclusive enjoyment of this high office." That Mr. Jefferson is extremely anxious to hold the office, nobody doubts; and that he may have had this in view, in the alteration of the constitution, is probable; but his cunning, as is frequently the case, may defeat itself. The election will now be more fair, and the will of the citizens be clearly shown.

By counting the number of the electors in the different states, and knowing their disposition, a pretty just calculation, on this subject, may be made. Admitting that there will be a division in the southern states, yet Mr. Clinton may still obtain the majority. Even in the state of Virginia which strives for pre-eminence, and seems to say, "I will give a President," there may be some who will be guided by the love of country, rather than by local and selfish interests.

AN INDEPENDENT ELECTOR.

FROM THE BALANCE.

JUDGE WILSON'S CHARGE.

To the Hon. WILLIAM WILSON, *First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Columbia, New-York.*

SIR,

The Grand Jury, being duly impressed with the excellent sentiments contained in your charge, delivered before them on Monday last, beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the same, and with an unanimous vote, to request a copy for publication if agreeable. A committee in behalf of said Grand Jury wait on your honour for that purpose.

With Sentiments of
Great Respect and Esteem,
They are, Sir,
Your obedient servants.
SETH TOBEY, Foreman.

Claverock, Sept. 12, 1804.

THE CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

The Court, in charging you, do not assume any authority; but discharge a duty recognized in the oath administered to you, and required by the law.

The frequency of these occasions has afforded most of you opportunities of hearing the observations then made. You are not to expect any thing new; but your time being especially appropriated to this subject, the duties of a grand jury render it favorable to make suitable impressions. The few moments I shall detain you, would be ill employed in wandering in the devious paths of speculation, or in making known my opinions of the jurisprudence and politics of the country. Happy, indeed, might we be, living under a constitution framed by ourselves, enforced by laws of our own making, and administered by men of our own choice. Under these circumstances, the first, the great duty of a good citizen, is to submit cheerfully to the constitution and to the laws, and duly to respect those who administer them.—Judging it improper to pursue this idea further at present, let us attend to the duties we are called upon immediately to execute.

The oath administered to you is sufficiently energetic and comprehensive. Let me recommend it to your attentive consideration. It enjoins on you diligently to enquire into all matters given you in charge, and you are charged to enquire into and present all transgressions of the law committed in this country; from the highest to the lowest—from Treason to Trespass. To give you nice definitions or elaborate explanations of these crimes, is not in my power. The general knowledge of right and wrong which obtains among us, if not sufficient to prevent the commission of crimes, is the means of detecting them when committed.

Your powers as a grand jury are great and extensive. Your own judgment will direct you to exercise them with discretion; and we hope that this valuable part of our institution will not be disparaged by any act of yours.

Offences of a highly criminal nature, fortunately, seldom occur. None are in my knowledge at present; and more, the sheriff has no callender for you. There is not one criminal in jail—a circumstance pleasing and fortunate, on which I congratulate you and the country at large.

A circumstance pleasing and fortunate, on which I congratulate you and the country at large.

The time of a Grand Jury is too often taken up in hearing complaints of a lesser nature. Breaches of the peace, assaults, and the like, arising from intoxication and sudden quarrels. It is to be regretted that the country should be troubled with these trivial things, shameful in themselves—too much so to be proclaimed to the world; and as most of them may be lawfully settled before single magistrates, it is surely advisable so to do. But when they do come before you—when you find the laws have been broken—when the peace of the community has been disturbed—when a citizen has been mal-treated, then let the offender be brought to justice. The laws are to protect the peaceable and to check the turbulent.

It is our duty, and we now give you in charge, to enquire of all offences against the act to prevent private lotteries, & the act to prevent duelling. There are, however, many other laws too little attended to, the breaches of which are so notoriously public and frequent, that we can scarcely believe them extant. Those I allude to, are the acts for the suppression of immorality—for regulating taverns; for preventing gaming; and several others. Laws of any kind, openly violated and with impunity, become worse than a dead letter. They habituate the unthinking and vicious to hold religion, law and morality at nought; and nothing but duly enforcing the laws, will give them respect and effect. Whatever others may do, it is no reason for your passing them over in silence.

As it is not possible for the statutes of any country to reach all cases, so there are many circumstances arising, though not direct breaches of the written law, yet requiring correction and deserving punishment. These are called indictable offences, and are often more grievous than others. Should any such come before you, they will merit proper attention.

Gentlemen, in all your proceedings, a proper degree of secrecy is required. Whatever complaints are made, whatever information is given, it ought to remain with yourselves; for, by divulging these, uneasiness and anxiety may be unnecessarily given to the innocent: or, what is worse, information may be given to the guilty, and an opportunity of escaping afforded them.

Another important caution, is to guard yourselves against improper motives and influence. You are to "present no one through envy, hatred or malice—nor "screen any one through love, fear, favor, affection or "hope of reward."—To pretend that we can divest ourselves of these passions, is presumption without grounds. None of us but labor under their bias; and it requires our strongest exertions of reason to guard against them in our conduct through life. How much, then, ought we to fear their effects, when our decisions may affect the peace, the character or liberty of our fellow citizens.—The prejudice against individuals, is sometimes so great, that we credit every unfavorable report: and slight suspicions amount to proof. A person of stained reputation is half convicted. Be careful. Let not the guilty escape for the sake of his good fame, nor the innocent be impeached on account of his bad reputation.

Against party spirit and its effects, I trust and hope, it is unnecessary to caution you. It is an evil grievous enough in private life: But should it once enter our courts of justice—should this dire fiend influence our legal discussions, farewell to the peace and harmony of society—to justice and liberty herself.

To sum up the whole, then, and to discharge your duty, hear and enquire with patience and dilligence, judge with impartiality, and decide with justice and firmness. These may be common observations; but they are important. They are offered with diffidence and a good intention; and, I trust, will be received with candour.

From the London Gazette.

DOWNING STREET, August 9.

The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Hon. Lord Harrowby, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Minister of Neutral powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by his Majesty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the ports of Fecamp, St. Valery en Caux, Dieppe, Treport, the Somme, Etaples, Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Neuport and Ostend; and that from this time, all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different Neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.—By accounts received on Saturday, from the squadron under the command of Sir R. Calder, off Rochefort, it appears that the enemy have five sail of the line and two frigates in readiness for sea. They use uncommon exertions in the equipment of the two 74 gun ships which were lately launched there, and for this purpose have withdrawn the hands from all the small craft. The 100 gun ship which was laid down about three months since, is so forward, that it is supposed she will be launched in the course of the present year.

August 15.—The Hamburgh Mail of the 3d inst. has brought the following articles of important intelligence, which we extract from our Private correspondence:—

"HAMBURG, Aug. 2.

"In consequence of the refusal made by the Hanseatic cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, to comply with the new pecuniary exactions of the French Government, Bremen has been invested for several days past by a detachment of the French army in Hanover; and no person is suffered to enter or depart from that city. They have even stopped all the supplies of provisions. As the enemy completely blockades the place, it is impossible to ascertain by any direct information, whether they have proceeded to levy by military execution the sums they demand, but a rumour of this nature was in circulation this morning.

"The city of Lubeck persists in its refusal to pay the contribution demanded by the French, who have not yet had recourse to any menace, probably from the fear of hastening a rupture with Russia, whose fleet is now riding in the Baltic. The last letters from St. Petersburgh state, that the Emperor Alexander continues to give decided proofs of his determination to espouse the interests of Louis XVIII.

"Intelligence has just been received here, that the navigation for small craft between Hamburgh and Tonningen, will, from this moment be free.—In confirmation of this pleasing intelligence, the following diplomatic document is circulated in every part of the city:—

Copy of a letter from Lord Harrowby, his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State, for the Foreign Department, to P. Colquhoun Graf, Esq.

"SIR, Downing-street, July 18, 1804.

"I have the honour to inform you, that I have paid due attention to the request contained in different letters of Mr. Matthiesen, on the part of the City of Hamburg. That the lighters be permitted to navigate between the rivers Weser and Elbe."

"Orders have accordingly been sent to his Majesty's ships of the blockade to permit the passage of lighters, barges, and other small craft, answering the above description, and carrying unexceptionable goods for neutrality account, and to suffer the same to pass without molestation to and fro, along the Danish side of the Elbe, through the Watten, between Tonningen and Hamburgh.

"His Majesty hopes, that this permission will be properly attended to, and not abused, and that no unfair advantages shall be taken of it, by which his Majesty should see him forced to order the blockade to be resumed with the greatest strictness.

"I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) HARROWBY."

"To P. Colquhoun Graf, Esq."

"Since the opening of the navigation between the Weser and Jade, the Danes, too, have been permitted to sail, with twenty-five of their herring smacks, up the Elbe.

"On the 30th ult. one of his Britannic Majesty's sloops of war, of 18 guns, the name of which I do not, however, know, arrived at the new work off Cuxhaven, and sent ashore a dispatch, which was delivered to a French officer.—On Wednesday the sloop still continued on her station, and it does not appear that the answer to the dispatch had then been received. It is supposed that it was forwarded to the head-quarters at Hanover, where the French Commander in Chief, Bernadotte, was at that time."

This morning we received Dutch Journals of the 6th and 7th, and Moniteurs to the 3d inst.

They furnish the most lying accounts of the late bombardment of the port of Havre, and the gallant attempt made by the boats of the Leda frigate, under the command of Lieut. Maclean, to carry a bomb vessel in Boulogne Roads. We are assured that only an old woman and girl were killed and a few houses damaged at Havre, and that four British tars were made prisoners, without any resistance, by a French Serjeant of carabiniers, a sailor, and a few assistants, at Boulogne. The *Corsican* has been for several days employed in the harbor and vicinity of the latter place, in superintending the naval armaments and reviewing the troops.—He had the mortification of seeing three divisions of his grand flotilla, which ventured into the road, pent in by thirteen of our small ships of war.

A rumour has been prevalent at the Hague, that the mediation of the Court of Vienna will be exerted to restore peace between Great Britain and France. This rumour may be traced more to the eager wishes of the Dutch to have an end put to hostilities than to any authentic intelligence.

The affairs of Egypt still continue in confusion.—The Beys having gained another victory, had, according to the last accounts, laid siege to Cairo.

Colonel Houghton, who arrived yesterday afternoon overland from India with dispatches for Government and the Company, has brought home the ratification of the treaties concluded by General Wellesley between the British Government and Scinda and the Rajah of Berar. The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone has been appointed British Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Berar.

The American papers say, that M. Jerome Bonaparte, enraged at not having been made a part of the family declared Imperial by M. his brother Napoleon, has determined not to revisit Europe so long as France shall continue to be governed by a Corsican. M. Jerome pretends that his brother detests him because there is no doubt that having been born since the conquest of Corsica, he is a Frenchman by *extraction*; M. Jerome is therefore gone to visit the *fall* of Niagara, expecting in the mean time that of Napoleon.

London, Aug. 15.—Price of Stocks, Consols 57 1-4—Omnium 6 1-2—American stock, 3 per cents 54 55-8 per cents 104—old 6 per cents 99 90—New do. do.

Falmouth, Aug. 8.—Sailed, the Packet Queen Charlotte, Mudge, for New-York. *Arrived*, the American brig George Taylor, from St. Andero, and has landed about 40,000 dollars for London.—It is just reported, that three line of battle ships, dismasted, have passed the harbour to the eastward.

Mahometan Creed.—A catechism has lately been printed at Constantinople for the instruction of children educated in the Mahometan Religion.—It forms a copious commentary on the tenets of Islamism. The principal articles to which the young Musselman is required to give his assent, are comprised in the following declarations:—"I believe in the books which have been delivered from Heaven to the Prophets. In this manner was the Koran given to Mahomet, the Pentateuch to Moses, the Psalter to David, and the Gospel to Jesus.—I believe in the Prophets, and the Miracles which they performed. Adam was the first Prophet, and Mahomet the last. I believe that, for the space of fifty thousand years, the righteous shall repose under the shade of the terrestrial Paradise; and that the wicked shall be exposed naked to the burning rays of the sun.—I believe in the brittle Sirat, which passes over the bottomless pit of Hell.—It is as fine as a hair, and as sharp as a sabre. All must pass over it, and the wicked shall be thrown off.—I believe in the water pools of Paradise. Each of the Prophets has, in Paradise a bason for his own use; the water is whiter than milk, and sweeter than honey. On the ridges of the pools are vessels to drink out of, and they are bordered with stars. I believe in Heaven and Hell. The inhabitants of the former know no want, and the Houris who attend them, are never afflicted with sickness.—The floor of Paradise is musk, the stones are silver, and the cement gold. The damned are, on the contrary, tormented with fire, and by voracious and poisonous animals."

From private letters received by the Carmarthen from Bencoolen, we have collected the following particulars respecting the attack of the French Admiral on that Island:—Linois appeared off Bencoolon on the 1st December, with four ships, which were supposed at first sight to be the English squadron under Admiral Rainier; but no colours being hoisted on board any of the ships, created a suspicion that it was the enemy's spuadron, which proved in a short time to be the fact. His attack was directed to Poolo Bay, where vessels most anchor for safety. The loss on the part of the East India Company is near 60,000l. and the damages sustained by individuals is supposed to amount to a much larger sum. The Eliza Ann, captured by the enemy, had a cargo on board valued at a lack of rupees; and the ships Flora and Marlborough were burnt by their commanders to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Linois on the 5th December, got under way from Poolo Bay, and was seen, by intelligence brought to the Governor, steering a southerly course. The losses are considerably increased by the rebellious conduct of the Malays and other natives of the Island, who, on the French squadron departing, began to pillage the boats, &c. The vigorous measures taken by the English Government at last reduced them to obedience. Linois was not, as reported, at the East India Company's settlement at Bencoolen. The Carmarthen left Bencoolen in March last.

The emigrations from Ireland to America, within the last twelve months, are stated to have amounted to 17,000; and the linen trade, that staple commodity of the country, to have increased 8,000,000 yards in proportion to what it amounted to in the preceding year.

The Waterford Mirror, of the 4th contains the following extract of a letter, from an officer of rank in Botany Bay:

Paramatta, New South Wales, March 10, 1804.

"On this day week, the rebellious part of our Irish prisoners broke into open rebellion, which has given us a great deal of trouble. They are, however, compleately dispersed again, their leaders, ten in number, having been hanged. About twenty were killed, and nearly the same number wounded; they had about 300 in one body, which were completely routed by forty soldiers, under the command of Major Johnstone.

"There was not any man of note in the rebellion, but they were composed of the dregs of the misguided Munster men.

"You may judge of their cowardice when I state that I live five miles from Paramatta town, and no house near me; that an hour before dark, we got the information they were to rise that night; I had only Holt (the famous Wicklow,) and three other domestic servants with me; but being resolved to defend my family and property, we put the place into as good a state of defence as we could, and as we were well armed, coolly and silently waited their approach; as their plan was to take all the arms, ammunition, and convict servants; their leader in my quarter, who was named Hume, came to the brow of the hill, within gun shot of us, thrice, but finding us determined to repel them, the cowardly villian, although he had thirty-six men, sheered off, and the next morning, but one, we took him, and yesterday he was hanged in chains."

The Russian fleet at Constadt consists of ten ships of the line, and four frigates, the Commanders to which have already been appointed.

The Parisian elegante has now laid aside her crosses. The head dress is now covered with crowns, diadems and *serpents*—an odd but not an unmeaning assemblage!

Botany in spring, swimming in summer, politics in autumn, and dancing in winter, form now the settled routine amongst the fashionable women of Paris.

A Parsian beau wears his shoes eight days, his coat three weeks, and his hat a month. His hatter, tailor, and shoemaker, then take them back, at one third of the prime cost, and supply him with new. The fashion thus changes at least 12 times a year.—Should a sudden revolution take place, he takes on extra, for which he pays an extraordinary price.

It is communicated, in private intelligence from Pari, that the same Tribunal which tried Georges and Moreau will be shortly called together for the trial of the Exnobles Fauche Borel, De la Rochefoucault, and De Beaumont, who have been several years prisoners in the Temple. The object of this measure is, no doubt, to implicate the General Lecourbe and Macdonald, whom Bonaparte views with a most suspicious eye.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, July 12.

The King against W. D. Best, Esq.

Mr. Furguson stated, that this was an indictment against W. D. Best, Esq. for an assault on Rebecca, the wife of John Minifie. It was his painful duty to state the circumstances of this case, which he was sorry to say, if his instructions were true would raise it, in point of enormity, far beyond the class of offences usually brought before the Juries under this form. It was unnecessary to inform the Jury who the Defendant was; he was a Gentleman well known in the Courts of Law one who had raised himself to his high station by his great talents and the honorable exertion of them. The prosecutrix was the wife of Mr. John Minifie. He understood their situation in life had been much better than it was at present; but, by those misfortunes which are frequently unavoidable, they had of late years been reduced. It happened about nine years ago, that Mrs Minifie, who had a reversionary interest in an estate in London, the property of Rebecca Hunt, a lunatic, employed Mr. Serjeant Best as her Counci, and from that time until 1802, when the assault was committed a correspondence had been carried on between Mr. Best and Mrs. Minifie, on this reversionary interest. They had no reason to complain of the conduct of Mr. Best, who exerted himself for the their benefit to the utmost of his power. In April 1802, in consequence of an intimation from Serjeant Best the Lady went to his chambers, to consult with him upon the subject of her reversion. When she arrived at his chambers, a conversation took place with respect to this affair. What passed further he should rather the Jury should hear from Mrs Minifie—it was sufficient to state, that an attempt was made to violate her honor. Independent of the testimony of the prosecrutrix, he should call Mr. Alley, the Council, as a witness who would prove that Mr. Best had confessed his offence to him, and that he was ready to atone for it by an apology. He accounted for the trial of this indictment having been so long delayed by the circumstances of Mr. Minifie having been in prison for writing a letter to Mr. Serjeant Best, which had been construed into a challenge. From his imprisonment he had only been relieved by the intercession of Mr. Erskine. This added to the inability of Mr. Minifie to procure bail, and his want of money, had retarded the prosecution.

Mrs Rebecca Minifie had related the occasion of her first acquaintance with Mr. Best, as stated by the Learned Counsel. She said, she went to Mr. Best's chambers, in consequence of a letter, desiring to see her, relative to her reversion. Mr. Best told her, he would remove her husbands pecuniary difficultiees, if she would live with him, and make him what he called happy. She told him she hoped he would drop that subject, as so many considerations and ties of duty restrained her; upon which Mr. Best behaved in a very rude and indecent manner. She threatened if he did not desist, she would call his clerk; but he repeated his violence. A Message came to desire his attendance at Serjeant Runnington's chambers, but he refused to go. He said, she made him feel the pain of hell's flames, and denounced his resentment against her. She replied that she would never more communicate personally with him. Another message from Serjeant Runnington, and he quitted the chambers; she immediately followed him and went away. In the course of a very long cross examination, she said she was not in the chambers more than half an hour; she wished the clerk good morning; she knew Mr. Best was a marrried man and had several children. When the clerk came into the room, Mr. Bestwas in a chair at a moderate distance from her. She had a disorder in her breast since that time but it was not the consequence of any hurt she received in struggling with Mr. Best but might have been brought on by distress of mind, as it was not till long after she communicated it to her husband. The rest of her evidence admitted that her husband subsequent to this supposed transaction, applied to Serjeant Best for pecuniary assistance to the amount of 100l. which he refused, but had sent sent him 5l.; that a narrative of her treatment had been drawn out for publication, and advertised; and the advertisement cut out of the newspaper, and sent to Mrs. Best.—She admitted that her husband had been sent to prison for going to Mr. Best's chambers with the avowed intent of knocking that gentleman on the head. It was by her husband's compulsion she had gone before the Grand Jury to prefer this indictment. She mentioned a variety of other particulars, of which the Jury did not appear to credit one word.

Mr. Alley, the Barraster, stated that he had been applied to by the prosecutor to move for a criminal information against Mr. Best, but had declined doing so, convincing there was no foundation for such a motion. He advised Mr. and Mrs. Minifie to refer the matter to same Gentleman at the Bar, who, if she had received the injury she complained of, would award her pecuniary redress; and he added, that if Mr. Best had been guilty of the violent conduct imputed to him, he should be compelled by the arbitrator to make an apology. Mrs. Minifie had repeatedly told him thbt the violence of the defendant had injnred her breast, and that a contusion she had raceived had generated a cancer. Mr. Minifie said his object was to strip the Serjeant's gown off Mr. Best's back. At length they consented he should propose a reference.

He waited on Mr. Best, who expressed his obligations for his kind intentions; he declared he might safely on it that it was an impudent attempt to pick his pocket, and let them proceed as they would, he was determined not to submit. The witness urged the uncommon talents of Mrs. Minifie, and even intimated that they might baffle those of Mr. Garrow, if she told her own tale in Court. Mr. Best repeated that he was conscious he had not done any thing unhandsome or improper, and that, so far from having put his hand near her petticoats, he had not even attempted to kiss her, or to approach her person. On his return to his chamber, he stated to Mr. and Mrs. Minifie the Serjeant's refusal to refer any thing; at which they seemed much disappointed and the former behaved himself in a very turbulent manner. The witness solemnly declared Mr. Best had never authorised him to say he was ready to make any apology, nor had he ever said so.

The Jury, after hearing Mr. Alley's evidence, with one assent declared that there was not the slightest foundation for the charge, and that they were so thoroughly satisfied of Mr. Bests innocence, that they were axious to express their sense of his conduct by acquitting him upon the evidence for the prosecution, without calling upon him for his defence.

Mr. Garrow said he had ample means of satisfying the Jury that a more horrible and alarming conspiracy, to destroy an honourable man, had never presented itself in a Court; but after what had fallen from the Jury, it was unecessary to occupy their time.

Lord Ellenborough remarked, that as the Jury were of opinion the charge was unfounded, there was no occasion for him to trouble them.

A verdict of Not Guilty was immediately pronounced.

The Court, spacious as it is, was crowded to excess, so much public curiosity had this trial excited.

Mrs. Minifie is above forty years old, and certainly has not charms enough to inflame a sedate man to run beyond the bounds of decorum; she is, in short, little less than ugly.

LAW REPORT.

Court of King's Bench, July 14.

KING, V. REED.

Mr. Gibbs stated, this was an action for damages against the defendant, for pirating a work which the plaintiff insisted belonged exclusively to him, which was a book containing tables of interest on money for commission, &c. arranged and classed in a way so convenient for those who had calculations to make as to render the sale of it very great, and consequently the profits very considerable. The plaintiff had purchased this work of a gentleman of the name of Anslie, and gave 200l. for it. He had afterwards made many valuable improvements in it. Two editions of it had been published; the third was impeded by the publication of a similar work by the defendant, pretending to correct the errors in the plaintiff's book, allowing, at the very same time, it was a very valuable work of an ingenious accountant; but this was a mere copy of the plaintiff's work.

Mr. Taylor was examined. He proved, that in the second edition of the plaintiff's (Mr. King) book, for 56 days, the interest upon 181l. was stated to be 1l. 7s. 10d. 1-4 which was an erroneous calculation, the real produce being 1l. 7s. 9d. and 343-385th parts of a farthing. In another part of Mr. King's book, 163l. for 131 days, was stated to produce 2l. 18s. 5d. 3-4, whereas the real produce was 2l. 18s. 5d. 3-4 and 24-365th parts of a farthing. In another part of the plaintiff's book, 168l. for 131 days, was stated to produce 2l. 18s. 10d. and the produce was 2l. 18s. 10d 1-4 and 107-365th part of a farthing; all these blunders were severally copied in the defendant's book.

Lord Ellenborough asked what number of instances they were prepared to prove in which the blunders of the plaintiff had been copied by the defendant.

Mr. Gibbs said, they were prepared to prove no less than 70, which would put it beyond a doubt that the defendant's book was a servile copy of the plaintiff's.

Mr. Erskine said, he was prepared to prove, on the part of the defendant, a hundred more, blunders in the plaintiff's book corrected in that of the defendant.

Lord Ellenborough then put it to the discretion of the plaintiff's counsel, whether he would pursue such an action? Here was a complaint for pirating a book. Before that action could be maintained, one necessary averment in the declaration must be proved, namely, that the book pirated was a *valuable* book. Now he must put it to the jury to say, whether they thought a book with 170 blunders in it was a valuable book; and that upon a subject, the essence of the merit of which was *accuracy*. It did not profess to give moral instruction or entertainment—its whole claim to merit was accuracy and nothing else. It professed to save labour in calculation, at the same time it was calculated to mislead those who trusted in it. Suppose an eclipse were to be thus calculated, what would he thought of an astronomer who gave us an eclipse on a wrong day? Suppose any of the gentlemen who calculated the produce of small and fractional sums for government, amounting to millions of money, were to depend on such publications as these, what enormous losses might be produced? or suppose a young gentleman in a compting house were to take these calculations instead of working the sums himself, what might be the effect?—He might be discharged as a blunderer unfit to manage accounts. Upon a full view of the matter, his lordship said, instead of allowing an action for pirating a publication of blunders, it was rather matter of lamentation there was no power by law to restrain such publications, because they mislead those who trusted to them.

Upon this suggestion the plaintiff's counsel submitted to a nonsuit.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

London papers to the 15th August, inclusive, and Glasgow papers to the 18th, are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship Fanny, from Greenock. Though four days later than our former advices from that quarter, they contain very little intelligence of moment. We have subjoined the principle articles. The prices of stock (which are codsidered an almost unerring political barometer in England) on th 13th August, were, Consols 57 1-4, Omnium 6 1-2, American 3 per cents 54 to 55, 8 per cents 104, old and new 6 per cents 89 to 90.

WASHINGTON, October 6.

Dispatches from Spain, by Mr. Dalton, have been received at the office of the secretary of state. The contents of these dispatches, if we have been correctly informed, are important, but their nature or tendency we know not. From certain circumstances however we are induced to conjecture that they are of a pacific aspect.

More than two months since, we had from certain hints given us, some cause to believe that attempts were making by negociation, for ceding Louisiana to the Spaniards in exchange for the Floridas and the island of New-Orleans, the United States to receive a certain sum of money to boot. It is not impossible that these dispatches may relate to such negociation. (Wash. Fed.)

PORTLAND, October 1.

Mr. King.—This gentlemen being on a visit to this District, the place of his nativity, from which he has been many years absent, was received in this town with those expressions of esteem and regard which his eminent talents, and able services as a statesman will ever inspire in the breasts of his grateful countrymen. On Saturday a respectable number of the inhabitants of this town gave him a public dinner at Columbian Hall. Judge Benson, late chief justice of the circuit court of the United States for New York district was also present. The honorable Woodbury Storer presided; and Mr. Matthew Cobb, Major Lemuel Weeks and Ebenezer Mayo, esq. officiated as vice-presidents. The following toasts were drank by the company:

1. The United States.
2. Sound principles, religious, moral, and political.
3. The Constitution of the United States.
4. The memory of Washington.
5. John Adams.
6. The President of the United States.
7. Governor Strong and Massachusetts.
8. General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.
9. The memory of Hamilton.
10. Governor Gilman.
11. Governor Trumbull and Connecticut.
12. The Judiciary.
13. Commerce and the Navy.
14. The army.
15. Agriculture and the Yeomanry.
16. An equal representation of Freemen.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. King. The *District of Maine*; health, wealth, and good government to its inhabitants.

By Judge Benson. The *Town of Portland*; a nursery of Seamen; a nursery of prowess and enterprise.

(After Mr. King retired.)

By the President. RUFUS KING, late minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of St. James.

(after Judge Benson retired.)

By E. Mayo, Esq. Our respected guest, Judge Benson.

(By others of the company.)

Commodore Preble.

Protection of Commerce. Gun Boat No. 1.

Agriculture.

Real Protection of Commerce.

Bowdoin College, and the Academies in Maine.

The Federal Ticket of Electors of President and Vice President.

A speedy return to former principles, when the qualifications for office shall be honesty, capability and faithfulness to the constitution.

Religion and Government.

The American Eagle, may it keep a vigilant eye over its enemies.

Freedom of election.

A speedy export to all the enemies of our country.

Our brethren in slavery—may they be speedily liberated by the force of our cannon.

The Fair of Portland.

Richmond James River Company.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Richmond James River Company, on the 6th of October, 1804—

Resolved, That a second requisition of FIVE DOLLARS on each share be made on the Stockholders, and that the same be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 15th of November next.

Extract from the Minutes.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clk.

oawtNov.15

To be Sold,

AT the late dwelling place of EDMUND PENDLETON, deceased, in the county of Caroline, on THURSDAY the first day of November next, all the STOCKS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and LIBRARY of BOOKS, belonging to the deceased. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond, with approved security, to

EDM: PENDLETON, Executor.

September 28th, 1804. 3t.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, on Thursday the first day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Jacob Wheaton, dec.

ALL the stock on hand, consisting of a variety of TIN and COPPER WARE, Coppersmith's and Tinman's TOOLS, OLD METAL, one complete TURNING LATHE, &c. &c.

And on the following day, will be offered for sale, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Wheaton, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the deceased.

Six months credit, with approved security, will be allowed for all sums, above Ten Dollars, and cash for all sums under.

WM. COOK, Ex'or.

Richmond, October 11, 1804.

The full-blooded and complete *ENGLISH STALLION*

WRANGLER,

The property of Col. Miles Selden, and others,

WILL stand at my stable in the county of Prince-Edward, ten miles below the court-house, and two from Elisha Betts's Tavern, the ensuing season. The terms, pedigree and performance will be made known before the season commences.

THOMAS HASKINS.

October 1st, 1804. oaw4*

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, October 6th, 1804.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, Plaintiff,

AND

Nathaniel Anderson, and others, Defendants

IN this cause, the fixth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, the court, recommitting to master commissioner Hay his report, directeth the accounts annexed to it to be so reformed, as they would have been stated, if the Falling Garden had not been sold, and the decree of the Court of Hustings had not been pronounced; and directeth that an account between the plaintiff, and the defendant George Winston, debiting the latter with the rents of the ground and house occupied by Richard Smith, and crediting that defendant with the value of durable improvement thereon by him, and stating the vouchers and evidences of payment of the purchase money by him; and also to state an account between the plaintiff and him or them, for whom the defendant, Thomas Stewardson is agent, and report these matters to the court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Oct. 11, 1804.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Thursday the 13th day of December next for carrying into effect the within decree, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and settlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.

To Rent,

FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the Baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.

They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authorized to leaſe them.

July 24th 1804. tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be tho't too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillſborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

The full-blooded English Stallion

and moſt complete running horſe

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Auguſt 7th, 1804.

A new Publication.

Juſt received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting buſineſs in the Croſs-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and ſolicits a ſhare of the public patronage. He pledges himſelf to thoſe who will please to favor him with their cuſtom, that he will execute their work with neatneſs and dispatch, and flatters himſelf through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general ſatisfaction, and ſhall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the beſt materials, and has now on hand ſome handſome work finiſhed in the neateſt manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be ſtrictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to thoſe who may wiſh to have their work done in the London ſtile, that he can execute the ſame equal to any from London.

☞ The higheſt price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

To be ſold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December enſuing, on the premiſes, that ſpacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the eſtate of *Lewis Burwell*, eſquire, deceaſed, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The Houſe is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largeſt and moſt airy in the city; alſo, a good paſſage below, and dry cellars: It has a ſtrong and handſome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are ſeveral acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore uſed as a paddock, all under good incloſures. The ſituation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two ſides, extenſive and beautiful water and land proſpects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other ſides, by ſtreets. This property furniſhes an eſtabliſhment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city ſo near the Capitol and ſeat of buſineſs, and muſt be daily encreaſing in value. Terms of ſale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in purſuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on intereſt, for objects of ſome years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the ſame being ſatisfactorily ſecured and bearing an intereſt, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of ſale.

In caſe of diſappointment in the intended ſale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be proviſionally engaged. The houſe is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The ſubſcriber, reſiding near the property, will ſhew it to any who may deſire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,

Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

Notice!

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherſt county, by Bond, Note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come forward immediately, and diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be diſcharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.
of John Dawſon, dec.

Auguſt 10th, 1804. 3m.

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for cash, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Paraſols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe, kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thouſand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the ſmall ſum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the uſe of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth ſtreet, Philadelphia;

WHICH will poſitively commence drawing at the State Houſe in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for ſuch tickets as may remain for ſale during the drawing, or the caſh advanced for them on allowing a ſmall diſcount. From the great proportion already ſold, it is expected that the tickets will ſoon be raiſed to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thouſand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thouſand,*		3,000
1	*two thouſand,*		2,000
1	*one thouſand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*ſeven,*		42,000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the* 10*th day,*		500
1	15*th,*		500
1	20*th,*		500
1	25*th,*		500
1	30*th,*		500
1	35*th,*		500
1	40*th,*		1000
1	45*th,*		1000
1	50*th,*		1000
1	55*th,*		1000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the laſt day, when there ſhall be only* 600 *tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Conſiderably leſs than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the cloſe of the drawing—ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for ſale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second ſtreet.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-ſtreet*;
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-ſtr.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, *Bud-ſtreet*,
} Commiſſioners.

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addreſſed to either of whom, poſt-paid and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to.

Auguſt 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ſhip Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching ſeaſon.

HE expects an additional ſupply, to complete an aſſortment, by the ſhip Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will diſpoſe of on his uſual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for ſale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedal, Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

The Subſcriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter caſks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swediſh Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flatant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Bliſter'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers aſſortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 23.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EDUCATION.

THE Truſtees of Winchester Academy acquaint the public, that the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the uſe of the Globes, Euclid, and the practical branches of the Mathematics are taught in the Academy, by the principal maſter and his aſſiſtants.

The ſchool is provided with Globes and Maps, for the uſe of the lower claſſes; with Teleſcopes, and an electrical Machine; with an Air Pump, Eudiometers, and other parts of a chemical and philoſophical Apparatus, for making the uſual experiments on air, and exhibiting the properties of different elaſtic fluids.

In their examinations of the School, the Truſtees have been highly pleaſed with the plan of teaching, and the proficiency of the pupils, and are extremely happy in adding, what they believe muſt greatly increaſe the utility of the inſtitution, that Judge White will, in future, deliver in the Academy, a courſe of Lectures on the Laws and Conſtitutions of this State, and the United States.

These Lectures will commence annually on the firſt Monday in December, and continue until the laſt of the ſucceeding March; and it is confidently believed that every exertion in his power will be made by that gentleman, to render his Lectures beneficial to his pupils, and worthy of public patronage.

JOHN SMITH,
Preſident & Truſtees.

September 21ſt, 1804.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia for a law to paſs eſtabliſhing a Town on the lands of Mathew Harvey and William Mitchell, in the county of Botetourt on James River—alſo for building a Toll Bridge across James River, adjacent to the ſaid town.

Botetourt, Sept. 22, 1804. 3w

FULL-BRED HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber, being very ſucceſsful, for ſeveral years paſt, in breeding Horſes from the beſt Engliſh Turf Stock, has now for ſale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, conſiſting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the laſt ſeaſon. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be ſhewn. They are very health, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wiſhes to get the beſt blood. If they are not ſold at private ſale, they will be ſet upto the higheſt bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the ſecond Tueſday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of ſale, one other third in ſix months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The ſubſcriber has alſo three very fine Engliſh STALLIONS, to be ſold at the ſame time and on the ſame terms, among them the famous horſes Dragon and Archduke.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Sept. 15th, 1804. (tNov 13.)

RAN AWAY

FROM the ſubſcriber on the 13th laſt month, a Mulatto Slave named GEORGE, a large ſtout man, about 6 feet high, 34 or 35 years of age, has been uſed chiefly to working on a farm; his dreſs when he left me I am unable to deſcribe, as he had a variety of clothing, which he carried with him, but I recollect he wore an old white hat, pretty large. He pretends to be a Methodiſt, but he is an artful villain, very fond of ſpirituous liquor, and when intoxicated, talkative and remarkably impertinent. He will endeavor to paſs for a freeman, and may, for ought I know, produce a counterfeit paſs in my name, or the name of Miſs Elizabeth Harriſon, to whom he belongs, but hired to me in February laſt for one year. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS reward if he is delivered to me at this place, or FIFTEEN if ſecured in any gaol in Virginia, beſides any reaſonable extra. expences. He formerly belonged to Mr. Robert Wood, near Wincheeter, and has been ſeen ſince he left me in Frederick county, enquiring the road to Falmouth and Richmond.

ANDREW WODROW.

Romney, Hampſhire county,
Sept. 20, 1804. 3w

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has opened a

BROKER's OFFICE

IN one of the apartments above Mr. Burr's ſtore. All buſineſs confided to him will be tranſacted with ſtrict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

☞ It is the wiſh of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to *Report the Debates of Congreſs*. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requeſted.

Editers of papers are requeſted to inſert this advertiſement a few times.

SALES AT AUCTION,

Without reſerve, for approved indorſed Notes at 3 *and* 6 *months.*

The Subſcribers will begin to ſell, on Tueſday the 16th October next, a very large and valuable aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE, fine and coarſe Cloth and Caſſimeres,
Chintzes, Callicoes and India Cottons.
Men and Women's ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted Hoſe.
Marſeilles, Dimities and Jeans.
Bombazetts, Durants and Wildbores.
Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Hats.
Ladies extra long and ſhort ſilk and Kid Gloves.
Bandannas, cotton and ſilk Handerchiefs and Shawls.
A moſt complete aſſortment of Cutlery.
Hardware and Plated Ware, &c. &c. &c.

The ſale will continue from day to day until the whole are ſold.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. m.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. eptds.

NOTICE.

JOHN DUNSMURE,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the GROCERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on by him, will, in future, be conducted under the firm of

Dunsmure & Turner,

who have on hand, a general aſſortment of ARTICLES in that line, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

All thoſe indebted to John Dunsmure, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle their accounts.

Richmond, 1ſt October, 1804. 4tp

ALMANACS

—*For* 1805—

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the moſt ſatisfactory teſtimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wiſhes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the Weſt-Indies, or a port in Europe.—A line addreſſed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

FOR SALE,

At Louiſa courthouſe, on the firſt Wedneſday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the eſtate of Chriſtopher Smith, deceaſed. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the buſineſs. The ſubſcriber has refuſed to ſell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public ſale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchaſers giving bonds with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the intereſt will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,
Acting Executor of Chriſtopher Smith.

October 1ſt, 1804. 19t

EDUCATION.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that the Academy under his direction and that of Mr. WOOD, has commenced, after the uſual vacation, where youth are inſtructed in the Greek, Latin and French Languages; the Mathematical Sciences, Aſtronomy, Geography, and Natural and Moral Philoſophy.

In order that the ſtudents may make every poſſible proficiency, they are divided, according to their ages and their capacities, into ſeparate claſſes, ſo that each individual receives the ſame attention and benefit, as if he were under the inſtruction of a private tutor.

N. B. J. WOOD has alſo eſtabliſhed a ſeparate claſs, not interfering with the public ſchool hours, for thoſe who chuſe to be inſtructed in the art of Drawing and Painting.

Richmond, October 4, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the enſuing ſeaſon.

THEY expect a further ſupply by the firſt arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their aſſortment—which will be diſpoſed of at their uſual low terms, for Caſh or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

Muſical Inſtruments tuned.

JONATHAN DYKE,

At the City Hotel,

WHO has been regularly bred to the buſineſs, offers his ſervices in the above line.—Finger and Barrel Organs, Piano Fortes, Harpſichords and Spinets, tuned and repaired at the ſhorteſt notice, and on moderate terms.

☞ He alſo teaches the Piano Forte.

Richmond, October 8, 1804. 2*

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber yeſterday morning, a very likely well ſet MULATTO BOY, about 17 or 18 years of age, by the name of PARIS, who has been brought up as a houſe ſervant. He went off without any clothes but thoſe he had on, and they cannot be particularly deſcribed, except his over jacket, which was a ſhort round one, of ſtriped Virginia cloth.—He has a ſcar on his forehead, which was occaſioned by a wound he received when very young, and a remarkable one on the back of one of his hands, (it is believed to be the right) from a burn.

As he was ſeen ſhortly after he eloped, at the ferry at New Caſtle, there is no doubt but he intended for Richmond, from whence he may probably attempt to go off by water.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for the apprehending and conveying him to the ſubſcriber, or on the delivering him to Mr. George Turner, at the Bell Tavern in Richmond.

ROBERT POLLARD.

October 6, 1804.

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premiſes,

THAT TRACT of LAND in the county of Goochland, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Adler, Mr. Gideon Mims, and others, containing between five and ſix hundred acres, about 5 miles from the courthouſe, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Joſiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a wealthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extenſive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is ſufficient to work 10 hands, & in good order for cropping. Sixty or ſeventy buſhels of wheat will be ſowed in good time. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the day of ſale, and the balance in two equal annual payments; the purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid, and a deed of truſt on the land as a farther ſecurity.

On the ſame day and place, will be ſold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the ſtock of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utenſils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchaſers to give bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 8, 1804. law13t

N. B. In order to accommodate purchaſers, the Land would be divided into two or three tracts, as thoſe inclined to buy might agree on.

FALL GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ſhip Suſan & Polly, from London, and the ſhip Mary, from Liverpool, an extenſive aſſortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on his uſual low terms, for Caſh or Country Produce.

Richmond, October 6, 1804. 6w